



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

sibility from his motility," whence his apparent clairvoyance, which increases as the functions of motion and will decline. This is about the same as occurs in sleep. Thus the spiritist is "an artist of the first rank who plays the role of either an amateur or of a sleeper." The pamphlet has no scientific value or method, but has the mild merit of attempting to turn attention from the realities and so-called facts of spiritualism, to seek the key to it all in the psychophysiological processes of the "medium."

*Le spiritisme.* Dr. PAUL GIBIER. Paris, 1887, 398 pp.

This is a historical, critical and experimental study of "occidental fakirism," contains twenty-four cuts and a bibliography, and is devoted more to "experimental spiritualism" than to hypnotism. The author describes the researches of Crooks and Zoellner, raps, spontaneous writing, transportation of bodies without contact, in a way surely hardly worthy a professional naturalist, and concludes with an appeal for a society for investigating "this branch of physiological psychology." Allan, Kardec, Eliphas Levi, Houdin, the fourth dimension of space, cell and plastidute souls, theosophy, mysticism, ancient oracles and magic, comparative religions and theology are the chief centres of interest in this book, which thus illustrates how ineffective is the education which a man now receives in the young author's chosen field to fit him to study with true scientific spirit and method, phenomena in such a field as modern hypnotism opens.

*Magnétisme et hypnotisme.* Dr. A. CULLERRE. 1887, 358 pp.

This work, here published in a second enlarged edition, contains twenty-eight figures, is a very comprehensive survey of the whole field, historical, psychological, clinical, legal, etc. It is written from no well defined standpoint, but modulates from illustrations of the Rochefort experimenters to the telepathic drawings of the English society for psychic research, and thence to the localization diagrams of Ferrier, with no clear method. The author is evidently a suburban middle-aged general practitioner who has read and quotes extensively.

*Le nouvel hypnotisme.* L. MOUTIN. Paris, 1887, 220 pp.

This illustrated book, though written by a public exhibitor of twelve years' experience, and of repute not unlike that of Hansen, Das and Donato, has a certain interest to the scientific student of hypnotism. The author is evidently frank in detailing the manipulations and other methods he has found successful with refractory subjects, and even in describing a list of accidents produced in vulnerable subjects by either submitting to or witnessing his hypnotic seances. His drastic methods, the symptoms he relies on, which all evince profound nervous disturbance, the kind of scenes he describes as most effective with audiences, all tend to show that despite the zeal displayed in propagating the cause of "true magnetism," which he says makes for health and science, public performances like his should be suppressed by law.

*Der Hypnotismus, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung seiner klinischen und forensischen Bedeutung.* Klinische Zeit- und Streitfragen, Band 1, Heft 2. Prof. Dr. HEINRICH OBERSTEINER. Wien, 1887.

This pamphlet presents, under the convenient captions, processes of hypnotization, sensory, motor, vegetative, psychic phenomena, suggestion, physiological explanation, therapeutic and forensic applications, a very concise account, by a well known physiological investigator, of the best results reached in this field by recent studies, and is especially addressed to practical physicians. It is by far the best in its space and ought to be translated into English and placed in the hands of every medical practitioner.

*Der Hypnotismus in Frankreich.* MAX DESSOIR. Sphinx, March, 1887, pp. 141-160.

This article describes briefly the literature upon the subject during the last few years, and contains the best general bibliography upon the subject yet made.

*L'intensité des images mentales.* A. BINET. Rev. Philos., May, 1887.

The world of images has its laws and its mechanism. Merely to indicate an idea by way of suggestion is not enough; it must be impressed. It must not only be introduced into the mind of the hypnotized subject, but must be reinforced along the various associative lines of force, for we exteriorize associations as well as single images. Most female subjects have a certain sexual attraction for the magnetizer which may be called "elective sensibility," or "experimental love." Suggestion is really suggestive of form but not color. The tone of voice, direct appeals to attention, increase psychic hyperexcitability and make images intense. Association by resemblance may be intense, and association by contiguity ignored, as *e. g.* in echolalia. Looking at a red disk intensifies the effect of feeble suggestion to hypnotics, making them effective and quickening the memory, and causing in a word the explosion of an idea or act suggested. Peripheral excitation thus corresponds to diffuse, and specific suggestion to localized excitation. So risk often stimulates premeditated crime by giving a stroke of the whip, as it were, to the imagination. Even pressing the eyebrows together, as in voluntary attention, causes psychic dynamogenesis, increases unconscious pressure on the dynamometer, and shortens reaction time. (Cf. Dr. Lombard's article in the November number of this journal on the knee-jerk.) Conversely, all contradictions enfeeble images, and may even expel them; so also does all resistance on the part of the subject, or a suggested image of paralysis. Separation of the eyebrows enfeebles movement and mental imagery. Paralysis may be suggested by association, as where hemiparesis is suggested and aphasia results with it, or where suggested paralysis of a word involves paralysis of the associated image.

*Trance State in Inebriety.* T. D. CROTHERS. Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, Sept. and Oct., 1886.

Dr. Crothers, who is probably the best authority in this country on the psychology of inebriety, adds in this article many interesting facts and inferences to his previous communication on this subject. Sudden partial loss of consciousness of variable duration he believes